

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF THE
HISTORICAL MONUMENT
OF THE
AMERICAN REPUBLIC.
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In 1876 Field commissioned H.M. McCloud, Amherst printer and book-binder, to publish his eleven-page *Descriptive Catalogue of the Historical Monument of the American Republic*. In the catalogue, Field outlined the meaning of the *Monument*, both an actual and allegorical representation of the nation's history. The content of the catalogue is reprinted here. Original punctuation has been preserved.



HISTORICAL MONUMENT

OF THE

American Republic.

REMARKS.

A professed architect, on looking at this picture, might have the impression that a structure built in this form would not stand. The idea is this, to build after this model (supposing such a thing took place), it would be necessary to fill up with stones or concrete in one solid mass, all but the center and the entrance through each Tower, on account of each succeeding section receding. The center in each Tower could be sufficiently large for circular stairs to reach to the top. The entrance from each side to the center, and also from the center to each of the platforms on each section, might be arched over, and also there might be spacious rooms arched over in many of the sections, for various purposes, and still the structure would be sufficiently solid.

The figures and emblems are represented to be raised work or bass-relief, with the exception of a portion of the figures, which are statues. The dark figures are represented in bronze to denote the colored race. The architecture varies, to accord more or less with the subject or sentiment. The rule of perspective is departed from in a great measure, in order to show the illustrations more distinctly, but in a way that is termed "birds-eye-view." I am not a professed architect, and some things about it may be faulty. Be that as it may, my aim has been to get up a brief history of our country or epitome, in a monumental form.

The columns represent the Colonies and States, which are frequently repeated, and they vary in their style to accord somewhat with the times and circumstances. Each section and the illustrations are numbered, which will be referred to in the explanations. The lower part of the structure is intended as one whole or base, on which the eight Towers that are seen, stand.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT ON THE LOWER
PART OR BASE, WHICH SUPPORTS THE
SECOND TOWER.

- No. 1. Jamestown, Virginia, which was settled by the English in 1607.
2. Emigration to the Colony.
3. Pocahontas saving the life of Capt. J. Smith.
4. Smith preventing the Colonists from returning to England.
5. Pocahontas warning Smith of the plan to murder him.
6. The marriage of Pocahontas and Thomas Rolfe.
7. The massacre of 347 Colonists without a moment's warning.
8. The Colonists returning to Jamestown after leaving for England the second time.
9. Sir George Yeardly and a council of twelve.
10. People are seizing Sir John Harvey, the Governor.
11. Bacon's rebellion.

THIRD TOWER.

- No. 1. On the base or main part, supporting the Third Tower, are the landing of the Pilgrims. The meaning of eagles before the vessels, you will find in Rev. 12:14. On the right of the Tower, is a war-dance of the Indians. The cluster of columns above the Indians, denotes the rising States in the North, and the angels symbolize truth and righteousness. The cluster of columns to the left of the second Tower, denotes the rising States in the South, on which Satan stands, who symbolizes oppression, fraud, violence and every evil incidental to slavery.
2. Massachusetts promulgating a bill of rights.
3. Roger Williams on his way in exile.
4. A battle between the Colonists and Pequod Indians.
5. The first representative government established in 1634.
6. The Archbishop of Canterbury has authority over the American plantations and Church from the Crown.

- No. 7. A convention at Hartford of representatives from Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield, 1639, and established a constitution.
8. Four columns denote the united Colonies of New England.

SIXTH TOWER.

- No. 1. New York first settled by the Dutch in 1610.
2. William Penn making a treaty with the Indians.
3. The General Court of Massachusetts replying to a mandate from Parliament.
4. The charter of Massachusetts is being taken away in 1683.
5. A scene of Phillips' War with the Colonists.
6. Capt. Wadsworth secreting the charter in an oak tree.
7. Gov. Andros is being led with about fifty others by the enraged Bostonians.

FIFTH TOWER.

- No. 1. Settlement on the Potomac by English in 1634, who named it St. Mary's Maryland.
2. The first settlement in North Carolina by some planters from Virginia.
3. Beaufort first settled in South Carolina in 1670.
4. Savannah, Georgia, laid in 1732.
5. A massacre of the whites of 137, at Roanoke, North Carolina, by the Indians in 1712.
6. A French fleet of three thousand men under the command of Duke D'Auville endeavored to make complete conquest of New England, but the loss of part of their men and fleet put an end to it.
7. The seven columns denote the seven Colonies, the delegates of which met in Congress at Albany in 1754, to act in regard to the French and Indians.

SECOND TOWER.

- No. 12. Washington's embassy to the Ohio on account of the French and Indians.

SIXTH TOWER.

- No. 8. The columns under arches are nine Colonies, whose delegates met in Congress in New York, in 1765, to act in regard to the stamp act.

THIRD TOWER.

- No. 9. A proclamation is being read from the balcony of the Court House at Boston, of their grievances.
10. The scene of the Boston massacre in 1770.
11. A band of seventeen men going to throw tea overboard from a British ship.
12. The Boston port bill took effect on the first of June, 1774.
14. In this provincial congress they passed resolutions urging people to arms.
15. They are publicly burning in the American camp a copy of the King's speech. They also changed their colors.

FOURTH TOWER.

2nd Section. The columns under arches represent the twelve Colonies and British Lion holding on to them by chains. The first continental congress is just above, which met 1774.

SECOND TOWER.

- No. 13. The second Continental Congress, 1775.
14. Washington on his horse to go and take command of the army at Cambridge, Mass.

FOURTH TOWER.

3rd Section. The Declaration of Independence on the lower part and battle scenes of the Revolution on the upper, and the section is surrounded by thirteen columns representing the thirteen original states. On the base of the columns are voters, and each column is mounted with the goddess of Liberty holding the chain that is attached to each letter composing the word E Pluribus Unum.

FIFTH TOWER.

- No. 9. Washington at Yorktown with his army and the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

10. Washington taking an affectionate leave of the army.
11. Washington resigning his commission to Congress.

FOURTH TOWER.

4th Section. The convention that framed the constitution is on the lower part, and the thirteen columns (States) are standing on one solid base. The dove on each, means pure principles they avowed. On the upper part of the section are churches of different sects, showing all are tolerated.

THIRD TOWER.

- No. 16-16. The first Presidential election after the constitution was made.
17. The Inauguration of Washington, 4th of March, 1789.
John Adams was Vice-President.
 18. The Government soon had trouble with the whiskey insurrection in the Western part of Pennsylvania. They are fleeing before the army reached them.
 19. This is the army marching to the district.
 20. This is the war with the Indians which commenced in 1791 and ended 1794. This is General Wayne's victory.

SECOND TOWER. *

- No. 16-17. After John Adams became President, we had difficulties with France, and some actions on the sea in consequence.
- 18-19-20-21. These are the scenes between our country and the Barbary powers in the Mediterranean.
22. The British frigate Leopard attacking the American frigate Chesapeake. The course the British and Napoleon the First took, by their decrees, the Americans lost more than one thousand vessels.
- 23-24-25. Naval actions between the Americans and English in the war of 1812-15.

FIFTH TOWER.

- No. 12-12. Steamboat navigation. Robert Fulton is the first who in 1807 succeeded in applying steam to propelling vessels and locomotives. He was born in Pennsylvania.

SIXTH TOWER.

- No. 9-10-11. During the war with England, the Algerines captured several of our vessels in the Mediterranean, and when peace with England took place, our Government sent a fleet and brought Algiers and Tunis to our terms.

THIRD TOWER.

- No. 21. The visit of General Lafayette to the United States, who landed at Castle Garden, N.Y., 1824.

SECOND TOWER.

- No. 26. This is a procession of citizens celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the American Independence.
27. This is the death scene of the two Presidents, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, who both died on the fiftieth day of our Independence, 1826, nearly the same hour.

THIRD TOWER.

- No. 22. General Jackson after he became President caused the public funds to be removed from the United States bank, and placed them in certain State banks.

SECOND TOWER.

- No. 28. A convention of nullifiers which was stopped by Jackson's proclamation.

FOURTH TOWER.

5th Section. These columns show the States have increased in numbers.

THIRD TOWER.

- No. 23. This is to illustrate President Van Buren's policy of an Independent Treasury. After it became a law it was known as the Sub-Treasury.
- 24-24. The telegraph, which was the invention of Prof. Morse.

FIFTH TOWER.

No. 13. Daniel Webster delivering his great speech in the Senate in answer to Haynes of South Carolina.

FOURTH TOWER.

6th Section. This is the Florida war, which was pursued for the interest of slavery.

7th Section. This represents the Mexican war, which was caused by slavery.

SIXTH TOWER.

No. 12-12. It was this Congress that passed the fugitive slave law, which bill was signed by President Filmore.

FOURTH TOWER.

No. 8. A company of soldiers sent to Kansas by President Buchanan to make a slave State of her.

9. In one place in Kansas are some ruffians seen firing cannon balls at a hotel.

SEVENTH TOWER. LOWER PART.

1st Section. The statues between the pillars are some of the leading anti-slavery men of the country. On the frieze are meetings of different parties in 1860. Abraham Lincoln being elected President, the South revolted.

2nd Section. The columns around this part show all the States are engaged in a terrible conflict. The rebel States are mounted with cannon and the goddess of Liberty overthrown. A. Lincoln holds on to the States by chains, and those to the rebel States are broken but are spliced with cotton ropes. While fighting was raging the fugitives are seen above fleeing to the Union quarters.

3rd Section. This is surrounded by all of the slave holding States, which are mounted by the colored race who are holding on to the Union by chains which are attached to the United States' seal. The angels denote the divine providence interfering in their behalf. Freedman's Bureau is above.

4th Section. The columns (loyal States) around this section are standing on the true base. Two doves that are facing each other denote the

loyal States have become doubly purified. President Lincoln is proclaiming emancipation to the slaves who are having a jubilee.

5th Section. The young men of our loyal States were ready to sacrifice their homes and lives for the purpose of maintaining the Republic and liberty, who are seen on the top of the columns supporting the goddess of Liberty, which rests upon canopies, and others are climbing up. On the section a collection is being taken for the benefit of the soldiers.

6th Section. The ladies on these columns and section are manifesting their patriotism and love for the Republic, who are likewise supporting the goddess of Liberty on canopies.

7th Section. This is designed for a tomb in memory of our fallen soldiers.

EIGHTH TOWER.

On each side of the steps is a lion with wings bearing the goddess of Liberty, denoting the strength of the government and swiftness with which she guarded the portals of Liberty.

No. 1-1. President Lincoln is in the act of turning wheels which indicates that he kept the government machinery in regular operation during the terrible conflict.

2-2. The judiciary department.

3-3. Legislative department. The constitution is just above, which is in a peculiar form, guarded by the American Eagle. Above the constitution are seen individuals watching for a chance to assassinate the heads of the government. Seward is on his bed. Above on the great platform the assassin Booth is shooting the President. Washington is near by expressing astonishment at such a deed. Under the canopies on the pillars, people are weeping. Above is seen the funeral procession of the President. Above is his tomb. On the top of the eighth tower President Lincoln is ascending in a fiery chariot and an angel is in the act of crowning him.

FIRST OR CENTRAL TOWER.

The representation of hanging gardens rests upon arches which surround the central tower — between it and other towers.

- No. 1-1. Display of the American army at Washington at the close of the war.
2. President Johnson on his circuit.
 3. He is addressing a crowd from his carriage.
 4. President Johnson is operating on the government machinery with all his might, and the members of Congress at No. 5 are pulling the opposite way.
- 6-6. This is the Congress that tried to impeach him.
- 7-8-9-10. These represent the massacre of the colored people in the South. There have been many thousand blacks murdered in cold blood and many whites (Republicans.)
11. The statues in the niches between the pillars indicate the number of Presidents that have been chosen and the statues over the pillars are the vice-Presidents.
- No. 12-12. This is the 44th Congress, and a very singular one it is. Between the 44th Congress are five statues. The middle figure is intended for the last President of the century of our Republic, and the others the principal officers.

THIRD TOWER.

- No. 25. This is the court trying the whisky ring. Washington, the first President, and Grant, the last President of the century, both had trouble with the whisky ring. The columns (the States) are now standing on Bases T.T.B., which means The True Base. They are mounted by the goddess of Liberty, and angels stand between them with the crowns. The columns are partly encompassed. The towers are connected with suspension bridges, and cars are going to and from the centennial exhibition, which is on the top of the central tower. The troops are marching around the monument which illustrates the centennial anniversary of the American Independence.

